

**Page Denied**

Next 10 Page(s) In Document Denied



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1968

No. 110

## Senate

### S. 3700.—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE CORPS

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965.

We now have in excess of 75,000 civilians employed by federal departments and agencies who are serving in foreign countries or territories. We have military academies to train career personnel for the defense of this country by the Armed Forces. We have a Peace Corps to send volunteers abroad to help those less fortunate. Yet, we are pitifully lacking in the development of any meaningful program of professional education, training, and research activities, designed to build and maintain the highest caliber of competence for U.S. employees serving on foreign soil, all of whom are emissaries of our Nation.

In the 25 years since the first Foreign Service Academy bill was introduced in Congress a number of academy proposals have been made—including legislation I have introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Precious time has elapsed, and we continue to lose ground. I want to change it.

It is time for a new approach and a departure from the past. It is time for a rededication to the goals we have sought to achieve. It is time for an amalgamation of purpose with the many fine educational institutions in America.

The U.S. Foreign Service Corps which I am today proposing will accomplish this by concentrating our investment in people instead of property, avoiding large capital outlays for buildings, grounds and equipment, offering varied but carefully coordinated undergraduate and graduate programs including field training for preemployment as well as in-service training and research utilizing, rather than competing with, the facilities and academic expertise of educational institutions, public and private, while preserving their control and objectiveness, maintaining the desirable flexibility and independence to maximize opportunities for charting new courses and altering old ones in foreign affairs, providing access to the full breadth of curriculums taught by the top minds in the country, harnessing a continual and prepared reservoir of representative talent from diverse sectors of American life with a variety of educational backgrounds from many colleges and universities.

Responsibility for supervision of the Corps would rest with a nine-member board of trustees: The Secretary of State, four educators appointed by the President, two Members of the Senate and two Members of the House of Representatives. Not more than one of the trustees from the Senate nor more than one of the trustees from the House may be of the same political party. Provision is made for staggering of the longer terms of the educators to promote continuity.

The Corps would consist of students in addition to Government officers and employees who have duties and responsibilities in the field of foreign relations. The board of trustees is directed to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher learning to provide for the admission of qualified members of the Corps to such institutions to pursue approved courses of study

or research activities in the field of foreign relations. Undergraduate and graduate programs leading to degrees would be available for students, but Government officers and employees would have access to part-time as well as full-time programs. Appropriate orientation and language training for family members of persons admitted to the Corps and of all Government employees whether or not admitted to the Corps is authorized as their time for assignment to a foreign country or area nears.

Government officers and employees would be admitted to the Corps upon selection by the head of their department or agency. While in the Corps their compensation would be maintained by their department or agency and they would be reimbursed for specified educational expenses. On completion of his or her education, training, research or course of study within a Corps program, such member would be entitled to continue service in the former position or one of like seniority and status.

Students would be admitted to the Corps through a nomination and competitive examination process. Some would be nominated from the United States at large to take the competitive examinations held by the board. Others would be nominated by the Governors of each State, the Virgin Islands and Canal Zone, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. But by far the greater number of nominations would arise from the requirement that there also be 30 nominated at large from each State—15 nominated by each Senator from the State—and 15 from each congressional district—nominated by the Representative from the district. Once nominated, applicants would be selected for membership in the Corps in the order of merit established by the competitive examinations. Student Corps members would be required to maintain satisfactory progress in at least a minimum level of full-time credit courses and would be compensated for tuition, texts, laboratory fees, and course materials and receive specified subsistence payments. Upon satisfactory completion of his course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, the student member would be eligible for hiring or appointment by the United States in connection with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations.

All Corps members would be required to accept employment or remain in the employment of the United States for a time certain after leaving the Corps.

Mr. President, since its establishment in 1946, the Foreign Service Institute has grown considerably and contributed much. But it has been the subject of controversy and, as you will recall, each of the two Presidential advisory bodies created in 1961 concluded FSI was excessively concerned with State Department operations, and inadequate in providing in-service training. My bill would not dissolve the Institute. It would, however, transfer FSI to the board of trustees for incorporation into the overall Corps program and relieve the State Department of this educational function.

Let it be clear that this proposal is not intended primarily to train Foreign Service officers. Indeed, the chief thrust is to create a definitive program for all personnel of the Government who are or

will be working in the field of foreign relations. The fact that we now have approximately 3,387 active Foreign Service officers but more than 22 times that many people working abroad for the Government marks this distinction.

If the Foreign Service Corps becomes law, the responsibility for the basic education of these people will remain in non-Government hands. Career curriculums are now offered in international relations in at least 77 institutions in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The same is true for Foreign Service and diplomacy in at least 41 institutions in 21 States and the District of Columbia. With the advent of the Corps, more programs will be established and more colleges and universities will establish them. Can we afford not to mobilize this resource?

The capital investment for the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy for buildings and grounds is approximately \$335 million. This does not include money paid out for equipment. And the budgeted operating costs for the three for fiscal year 1969 exceed \$132 million. The Foreign Service Corps would have little or no capital investment in these items, and is estimated to have an annual operating cost of less than one-half that of the three military academies, even if at the full strength of 20,000. It is imperative that we support the excellent programs underway at these Academies. But Congress must also act on the need to make available the finest educational opportunities to those who serve this country in a nonmilitary capacity be it in diplomatic, cultural, or commercial affairs, for it is upon the effectiveness of these citizens that we may well depend as to whether armed conflict becomes a necessity.

Unfortunately, our Nation has not yet developed an efficient total system for training personnel from all agencies destined for overseas assignments. Independent efforts of the many departments and agencies cannot meet the challenge as effectively as can a fully coordinated operation encompassing all considerations that would maximize the beneficial international impact of the policies of the United States.

Since each Government employee abroad is an ambassador of the United States, logic dictates that the composite impression they make be the product of thoughtful planning.

This can be initiated through the Foreign Service Corps. Such a coordinated undertaking would be substantially rewarding to this country and to all mankind.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 3700) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for a U.S. Foreign Service Corps, introduced by Mr. DOMINICK, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 3700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new title as follows:

**"TITLE IX—UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE CORPS**

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPS**

"Sec. 901. The Congress recognizes that the world and the universe are growing smaller in terms of time and space which necessitates now, and will demand in the future, constant informed contact, knowledge and understanding among all the peoples of the world in diplomatic, cultural and commercial exchanges. The success of these exchanges and the survival of the world may depend upon the ability, education, training and intelligence of the men and women charged with responsibilities relating to the foreign relations of the United States. To assure that there is adequate opportunity for the young men and women of the United States to enter this vast field with the best possible training of their natural abilities and to advance the professional education and training of the officers and employees of the Government currently engaged in the field of foreign relations, there is hereby established, as provided in the succeeding provisions of this title, a Corps to be known as the United States Foreign Service Corps (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Corps"). The Corps shall consist of all students admitted to the Corps under section 905, and all officers and employees of the Government admitted to the Corps under section 907, who are enrolled in a program of education, training, or research, or a course of study, approved by the Board under section 904.

**"DEFINITIONS**

"Sec. 902. As used in this title—

"(a) 'Government' means the Government of the United States;

"(b) 'institution of higher learning' means an educational institution in any State or the District of Columbia which (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent, (2) is legally authorized to provide a program of education beyond secondary education, (3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or a graduate degree, (4) is a public or non-profit institution, and (5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or, if not so accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited;

"(c) 'non-Federal institution of higher learning' means an institution of higher learning which is not owned or substantially controlled by the Government of the United States;

"(d) 'Board' means the Board of Trustees of the Corps;

"(e) 'department or agency' means an Executive department, a military department, an independent establishment, or a Government corporation as specified in chapter 1 of title 5, United States Code;

"(f) 'training month' means any month during which a member of the Corps admitted under section 905 is taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in a full-time course of study prescribed by the Board, or is taking field training as assigned by the Board; and

"(g) 'dependent', when used in relation to a dependent of a member of the Corps admitted under section 905, means an individual who qualifies as a dependent of such member under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

**"BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

"Sec. 903. (a) The management and supervision of the Corps shall be vested in a Board of Trustees. The Board shall develop and support, as provided hereinafter, programs of education, training, and research in the field of foreign relations designed to prepare, or advance the qualifications of, members of the Corps for service with the United States in positions or programs related to such field.

"(b) The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, four educators to be appointed by the President, two members of the United States Senate to be appointed by the Vice President, and two members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than one of the trustees appointed from the Senate nor one of the trustees appointed from the House of Representatives shall be of the same political party.

"(c) (1) The term of each member of the Board appointed from the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be two years.

"(2) The term of each member of the Board appointed by the President shall be four years; except that of the first four persons appointed by the President two shall be designated to serve for two years and two shall be designated to serve for four years

"(3) Members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.

"(d) Vacancies created by death or resignation shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, except that the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the trustee whom he shall succeed.

"(e) Members of the Board shall serve without pay but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPS PROGRAMS**

"Sec. 904. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the Board is authorized and directed to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher learning providing for the admission of qualified members of the Corps to such institutions for their enrollment in programs operated by and at such institutions which are designed to—

"(1) enable qualified students who are admitted to the Corps pursuant to section 905 to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations and leading to the granting of an undergraduate or graduate degree;

"(2) enable qualified officers and employees of the Government having duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign relations who are admitted to the Corps pursuant to section 907 to pursue, on a voluntary basis and on such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, professional education, training and research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations, including selected subjects from a general curriculum, or to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations and leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree; and

"(3) enable selected members of the Corps to engage in research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations.

In addition, such arrangements shall provide for a program of appropriate oral and language training by and at such institutions for members of the families of persons admitted to the Corps or of officers and employees of the Government who are not members of the Corps, but have duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign relations, in anticipation of, or on account of, the assignment of such members of the Corps or officers or employees of the Government to a foreign country or area.

"(b) In carrying out its functions under subsection (a), the Board shall not enter into any arrangement with a non-Federal institution of higher learning unless such arrangement provides that such institution will offer to members of the Corps, as a part of its curriculum, courses of study or activities of education, training, or research in the field of foreign relations approved by the Board as satisfactory in order to prepare, or advance the qualifications of, members of the Corps for service with the United States in positions or programs related to the field of foreign relations.

"(c) The number of persons who may receive instruction and training under the various programs of the Corps shall be determined by the Board; except that not more than 4,300 students may be admitted under section 905 as new members of the Corps in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to an undergraduate degree, and not more than 700 students may be admitted under section 905 as new members of the Corps in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to a graduate degree.

**"NOMINATION AND ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO CORPS**

"Sec. 905. (a) The Board shall provide for the holding of annual competitive undergraduate and graduate examinations to determine the admission of applicants into the Corps from among students who are nominated pursuant to subsection (c). Such examinations shall test the intellectual capacities and training of the applicant and his aptitude for service in the field of foreign relations. The Board shall develop such examinations in consultation with non-Federal institutions of higher learning with which it has made arrangements under section 904.

"(b) Applicants for the annual undergraduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of, or attending, a public secondary school in, or any private secondary school accredited by, a State, or a public or private secondary school in a foreign country which in the judgment of the Board provides an educational program for which it awards a certificate of graduation generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of that awarded by secondary schools accredited by a State. Applicants for the annual graduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of, or attending, an institution of higher learning in the United States or of an institution of higher learning in a foreign country which provides an educational program for which it awards a degree which is

generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of a bachelor's degree awarded by similar institutions in the United States. No applicant shall be eligible to take any such examination unless he has first been nominated pursuant to subsection (c).

"(c) (1) A total of 8,418 applicants shall be nominated each year to take the annual competitive examinations held by the Board as follows:

"(A) 220 from the United States at large as follows:

"(i) 100 nominated by the President,

"(ii) 66 nominated by the Vice President, and

"(iii) 54 nominated by the Secretary of State;

"(B) 30 from each State, 15 nominated by each Senator from the State;

"(C) 15 from each Congressional District, nominated by the representative from the District;

"(D) 3 from each State nominated by the Governor of the State;

"(E) 7 from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico nominated by the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico;

"(F) 10 from the District of Columbia, nominated by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia;

"(G) 3 from the Virgin Islands, nominated by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; and

"(H) 3 from the Canal Zone, nominated by the Governor of the Canal Zone.

"(2) No person may be nominated under clauses (B) through (H), inclusive, of paragraph (1) unless such person is domiciled in the State, or in the Congressional District, from which such person is nominated, or in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands if nominated from one of those places. To be eligible for nomination by the Governor of the Canal Zone, a person must be a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a civilian officer or employee of the United States or the Panama Canal Company residing in the Republic of Panama.

"(3) After the initial three years of operation of the Corps, if the Board determines that the total number of applicants who will be qualified and admitted as new members in the Corps prior to the beginning of any academic year under this section for the purpose of pursuing courses of study during such academic year leading to undergraduate or graduate degrees, respectively, will be below the total number of applicants who may be so admitted to the Corps in accordance with section 904 (c), the Board may nominate to take a competitive examination held prior to such academic year, and select for admission to the Corps, in the order of merit established by such examination, such additional number of eligible applicants as the Board finds will be necessary to meet the needs of the Corps programs in such academic year and will not exceed the limitations set forth in section 904 (c).

"(d) Applicants under this section shall be selected for membership in the Corps in the order of merit established by the annual examinations held by the Board pursuant to this section, but no person shall be eligible for admission as a member of the Corps unless he is a graduate of a public or private secondary school described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to an undergraduate degree or a graduate of an institution of higher learning described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to a graduate degree.

"(e) Except as provided in this section, no competitive or other similar examination shall be required for admission of any person as a member of the Corps under this section.

**"COMPENSATION AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE FOR STUDENT MEMBERS**

"Sec. 906. (a) Members of the Corps who are admitted under section 905 and are maintaining satisfactory progress in, and taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in, full-time courses of study as prescribed by the Board shall be compensated for tuition, texts, laboratory fees and associated course materials, and shall receive subsistence payments as provided in this section. No compensation or payments shall be made except in accordance with procedures established by the Board to assure their accuracy and appropriateness.

"(b) The subsistence payments which shall be payable under this section are as follows:

"(1) A single student member shall receive \$130 subsistence pay per training month.

"(2) A married student member having a dependent spouse shall receive \$175 subsistence pay per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

"(3) Where both a husband and wife member are students under a Corps program and are cohabiting their joint subsistence pay shall be \$250 per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

"(4) Where both a husband and a wife member are students under a Corps program and are legally separated, they shall receive the same subsistence pay per training

month as would a single student, but if either spouse has a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 per training month shall be paid to the entitled spouse for each dependent child.

"(5) Student members shall be granted an additional allowance of \$15 per training month for each dependent not a spouse or a child of such student member.

**"ADMISSION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES INTO CORPS; EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION"**

"Sec. 907. (a) The head of each Government department or agency is authorized (1) to select officers and employees of such department or agency who may volunteer to be admitted to the Corps to pursue education, training or research or a course of study within a Corps program, (2) to pay all or any part of the pay (except overtime, holiday, or night differential pay) of any such officer or employee so selected for the period of such education, training or research, or course of study, as a member of the Corps, and (3) to pay or reimburse such officer or employee for all or part of the necessary expenses of such education, training, or research, or course of study, without regard to section 529 of title 31, United States Code, including the necessary costs of (A) the travel expenses of such officer or employee and the transportation expenses of his immediate family, (B) the expenses of packing, crating, transporting, and temporarily storing, draying and unpacking his household goods and personal effects to the extent authorized by section 5724 of title 5, United States Code, (C) purchase or rental of books, materials and supplies, and (D) all other services or facilities directly related to the education, training, or research or course of study of such officer or employee within a Corps program. The head of each Government department or agency shall prescribe, with the approval of the Board, limitations concerning the number of officers and employees of such department or agency who may be selected for admission to the Corps at the same time and the period of time which may be spent by such officers and employees in study, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program. The provisions of section 906 shall not apply to any Government officers or employees admitted to the Corps under this section.

"(b) Appropriations made available to any Government department or agency for the payment of salaries and expenses of officers and employees of such department or agency shall be available for making payments under this section to members of the Corps selected from such department or agency.

"(c) During any period for which any Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Corps under this section is separated from his usual duties of employment with any Government department or agency for the purpose of education, training or research or a course of study within a Corps program, such officer or employee shall be considered to have performed service, as an officer or employee of such department or agency at the rate of compensation received immediately prior to commencing such education, training, or research or course of study (including any increase in compensation provided by law during the period of such activity) for the purposes of (1) subchapter III (relating to civil service retirement) of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, (2) chapter 87 (relating to Federal employees group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code, and (3) chapter 89 (relating to Federal employees group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) Each Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Corps under this section shall, on completion of the period of education, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program, be entitled to continue service in his former position or a position of at least like seniority and status in the department or agency from which he was selected for such education, training, or research or course of study and shall be entitled to at least the rate of basic pay to which he would have been entitled had he continued in his usual service with such department or agency. On resumption of his usual duties with such department or agency, the department or agency shall restore such officer's or employee's sick leave account, by credit or charge, to its status at the time he commenced education, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program.

**"AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO OR CONTINUE GOVERNMENT SERVICE AFTER COMPLETING CORPS PROGRAM"**

"Sec. 908. The Board shall obtain from each person admitted to the Corps, other than members of a family receiving orientation or language training under section 904(a), such agreement as the Board may deem necessary to assure that such person will accept employment with the United States, unless already so employed, and will remain in the employ of the United States, whenever assigned by the employing department or agency, for such period after completion of their

education, training, research, or course of study within a Corps program as is prescribed by (1) the Board in the case of students admitted to the Corps under section 905, or (2) the head of the employing department or agency in the case of Government officers and employees selected for admission to the Corps from such department or agency under section 907.

**"ASSIGNMENT OF STUDENT MEMBERS FOR FIELD TRAINING AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE"**

"Sec. 909. (a) During the course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, each student admitted to the Corps under section 905 may be assigned at the discretion of the Board for field training with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations conducted by any department or agency of the Government. The period of field training assignment for a Corps member under this subsection may not exceed two consecutive months in any calendar year during the first three years of undergraduate study, nor more than six consecutive months during the fourth year of undergraduate study or any academic year of graduate study.

"(b) Except as otherwise provided by any law of the United States or regulation prescribed by the Board, each student admitted to the Corps under section 905 shall, upon satisfactory completion of his course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, or within such period of time thereafter as the Board finds to be reasonable to prepare and submit any thesis or dissertation related to his course of study, be available for assignment in the discretion of and by the Board (1) for hiring or appointment by the United States in connection with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations conducted by any department or agency of the Government, or (2) if such member has completed a course of study leading to a graduate degree, for one year of specialized study in a particular foreign country or area in which he may later be assigned for Government service. Upon satisfactory completion of any such year of specialized study by a member of the Corps, he shall be appointed as a Foreign Service officer by the Secretary of State without the examination provided for in section 516 or 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 911-912).

"(c) Prior to making any assignment under this section, the Board shall consult with interested departments and agencies of the Government to determine the personnel requirements of their programs relating to the field of foreign relations. To the extent practicable, members of the Corps shall be assigned in accordance with their preferences for a particular Government program.

**"MINIMUM PERIOD OF COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES"**

"Sec. 910. All Corps members who have satisfactorily completed their education, training, or research, or course of study, within a Corps program and are employed by, or remain in the employment of, the United States under this title shall be assigned to Government duties within the United States for a minimum of one year during every five that they are employed in any Government program in the field of foreign relations, except that the provisions of this subsection may be waived when the United States is at war as declared by Congress.

**"CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE"**

"Sec. 911. The Foreign Service Institute, established under title VII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1041-1047) is hereby continued. All functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of State under such title, relating to the Foreign Service Institute, are hereby transferred to the Board. All property and personnel of the Foreign Service Institute, together with the unexpended balance of any appropriation available for use by such Institute, are hereby transferred to the Board and shall be subject to the control and use of the Board for the furtherance of the objectives of the Corps.

**"STAFF OF BOARD"**

"Sec. 912. (a) The Board may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff consisting of not more than five professional staff members and such clerical staff members as may be necessary. Such appointments shall be made and such compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

"(b) The Board may designate one member from the professional staff who shall serve as the chief staff officer of the Board and shall exercise, under the supervision and in accordance with the policies of the Board, such of the powers and duties granted to the Board as it deems appropriate.

"(c) The Board may procure such temporary and intermittent services as are authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

thorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

**"ACQUISITION OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY BY BOARD"**

"Sec. 913. The Board shall have the power to acquire and hold property, real or personal, and to receive and accept money or other property, real or personal, bequeathed, devised, or donated, and to use, sell or otherwise dispose of such property for the purpose of carrying out this title.

**"PROHIBITION AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF ACADEMY"**

"Sec. 914. Except as provided in section 911, nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the Board to establish any educational institution, or to appoint or hire any person to serve on the faculty or staff of any educational institution.

**"AUTHORIZATION"**

"Sec. 915. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out the purposes of this title (other than section 907), \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and each succeeding fiscal year, only such sums may be appropriated as Congress may hereafter authorize by law."



# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1968

No. 110

## Senate

### S. 3700—INTRODUCTION OF BILL RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE CORPS

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965.

We now have in excess of 75,000 civilians employed by federal departments and agencies who are serving in foreign countries or territories. We have military academies to train career personnel for the defense of this country by the Armed Forces. We have a Peace Corps to send volunteers abroad to help those less fortunate. Yet, we are pitifully lacking in the development of any meaningful program of professional education, training, and research activities, designed to build and maintain the highest caliber of competence for U.S. employees serving on foreign soil, all of whom are emissaries of our Nation.

In the 25 years since the first Foreign Service Academy bill was introduced in Congress a number of academy proposals have been made—including legislation I have introduced in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Precious time has elapsed, and we continue to lose ground. I want to change it.

It is time for a new approach and a departure from the past. It is time for a rededication to the goals we have sought to achieve. It is time for an amalgamation of purpose with the many fine educational institutions in America.

The U.S. Foreign Service Corps which I am today proposing will accomplish this by concentrating our investment in people instead of property, avoiding large capital outlays for buildings, grounds and equipment, offering varied but carefully coordinated undergraduate and graduate programs including field training for preemployment as well as in-service training and research utilizing, rather than competing with, the facilities and academic expertise of educational institutions, public and private, while preserving their control and objectiveness, maintaining the desirable flexibility and independence to maximize opportunities for charting new courses and altering old ones in foreign affairs, providing access to the full breadth of curriculums taught by the top minds in the country, harnessing a continual and prepared reservoir of representative talent from diverse sectors of American life with a variety of educational backgrounds from many colleges and universities.

Responsibility for supervision of the Corps would rest with a nine-member board of trustees: The Secretary of State, four educators appointed by the President, two Members of the Senate and two Members of the House of Representatives. Not more than one of the trustees from the Senate nor more than one of the trustees from the House may be of the same political party. Provision is made for staggering of the longer terms of the educators to promote continuity.

The Corps would consist of students in addition to Government officers and employees who have duties and responsibilities in the field of foreign relations. The board of trustees is directed to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher learning to provide for the admission of qualified members of the Corps to such institutions to pursue approved courses of study

or research activities in the field of foreign relations. Undergraduate and graduate programs leading to degrees would be available for students, but Government officers and employees would have access to part-time as well as full-time programs. Appropriate orientation and language training for family members of persons admitted to the Corps and of all Government employees whether or not admitted to the Corps is authorized as their time for assignment to a foreign country or area nears.

Government officers and employees would be admitted to the Corps upon selection by the head of their department or agency. While in the Corps their compensation would be maintained by their department or agency and they would be reimbursed for specified educational expenses. On completion of his or her education, training, research or course of study within a Corps program, such member would be entitled to continue service in the former position or one of like seniority and status.

Students would be admitted to the Corps through a nomination and competitive examination process. Some would be nominated from the United States at large to take the competitive examinations held by the board. Others would be nominated by the Governors of each State, the Virgin Islands and Canal Zone, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. But by far the greater number of nominations would arise from the requirement that there also be 30 nominated at large from each State—15 nominated by each Senator from the State—and 15 from each congressional district—nominated by the Representative from the district. Once nominated, applicants would be selected for membership in the Corps in the order of merit established by the competitive examinations. Student Corps members would be required to maintain satisfactory progress in at least a minimum level of full-time credit courses and would be compensated for tuition, texts, laboratory fees, and course materials and receive specified subsistence payments. Upon satisfactory completion of his course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, the student member would be eligible for hiring or appointment by the United States in connection with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations.

All Corps members would be required to accept employment or remain in the employment of the United States for a time certain after leaving the Corps.

Mr. President, since its establishment in 1946, the Foreign Service Institute has grown considerably and contributed much. But it has been the subject of controversy and, as you will recall, each of the two Presidential advisory bodies created in 1961 concluded FSI was excessively concerned with State Department operations, and inadequate in providing in-service training. My bill would not dissolve the Institute. It would, however, transfer FSI to the board of trustees for incorporation into the overall Corps program and relieve the State Department of this educational function.

Let it be clear that this proposal is not intended primarily to train Foreign Service officers. Indeed, the chief thrust is to create a definitive program for all personnel of the Government who are or

will be working in the field of foreign relations. The fact that we now have approximately 3,387 active Foreign Service officers but more than 22 times that many people working abroad for the Government marks this distinction.

If the Foreign Service Corps becomes law, the responsibility for the basic education of these people will remain in non-Government hands. Career curriculums are now offered in international relations in at least 77 institutions in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The same is true for Foreign Service and diplomacy in at least 41 institutions in 21 States and the District of Columbia. With the advent of the Corps, more programs will be established and more colleges and universities will establish them. Can we afford not to mobilize this resource?

The capital investment for the Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy for buildings and grounds is approximately \$335 million. This does not include money paid out for equipment. And the budgeted operating costs for the three for fiscal year 1969 exceed \$132 million. The Foreign Service Corps would have little or no capital investment in these items, and is estimated to have an annual operating cost of less than one-half that of the three military academies, even if at the full strength of 20,000. It is imperative that we support the excellent programs underway at these Academies. But Congress must also act on the need to make available the finest educational opportunities to those who serve this country in a nonmilitary capacity be it in diplomatic, cultural, or commercial affairs, for it is upon the effectiveness of these citizens that we may well depend as to whether armed conflict becomes a necessity.

Unfortunately, our Nation has not yet developed an efficient total system for training personnel from all agencies destined for overseas assignments. Independent efforts of the many departments and agencies cannot meet the challenge as effectively as can a fully coordinated operation encompassing all considerations that would maximize the beneficial international impact of the policies of the United States.

Since each Government employee abroad is an ambassador of the United States, logic dictates that the composite impression they make be the product of thoughtful planning.

This can be initiated through the Foreign Service Corps. Such a coordinated undertaking would be substantially rewarding to this country and to all mankind.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 3700) to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to provide for a U.S. Foreign Service Corps, introduced by Mr. DOMINICK, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 3700

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Higher Education Act of 1955 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new title as follows:

**"TITLE IX—UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE CORPS**

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPS**

"Sec. 901. The Congress recognizes that the world and the universe are growing smaller in terms of time and space which necessitates now, and will demand in the future, constant informed contact, knowledge and understanding among all the peoples of the world in diplomatic, cultural and commercial exchanges. The success of these exchanges and the survival of the world may depend upon the ability, education, training and intelligence of the men and women charged with responsibilities relating to the foreign relations of the United States. To assure that there is adequate opportunity for the young men and women of the United States to enter this vast field with the best possible training of their natural abilities and to advance the professional education and training of the officers and employees of the Government currently engaged in the field of foreign relations, there is hereby established, as provided in the succeeding provisions of this title, a Corps to be known as the United States Foreign Service Corps (hereafter in this title referred to as the "Corps"). The Corps shall consist of all students admitted to the Corps under section 905, and all officers and employees of the Government admitted to the Corps under section 907, who are enrolled in a program of education, training, or research, or a course of study, approved by the Board under section 904.

**"DEFINITIONS**

"Sec. 902. As used in this title—  
 "(a) 'Government' means the Government of the United States;

"(b) 'institution of higher learning' means an educational institution in any State or the District of Columbia which (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent, (2) is legally authorized to provide a program of education beyond secondary education, (3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or a graduate degree, (4) is a public or non-profit institution, and (5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or, if not so accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited;

"(c) 'non-Federal institution of higher learning' means an institution of higher learning which is not owned or substantially controlled by the Government of the United States;

"(d) 'Board' means the Board of Trustees of the Corps;

"(e) 'department or agency' means an Executive department, a military department, an independent establishment, or a Government corporation as specified in chapter 1 of title 5, United States Code;

"(f) 'training month' means any month during which a member of the Corps admitted under section 905 is taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in a full-time course of study prescribed by the Board, or is taking field training as assigned by the Board; and

"(g) 'dependent', when used in relation to a dependent of a member of the Corps admitted under section 905, means an individual who qualifies as a dependent of such member under section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

**"BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

"Sec. 903. (a) The management and supervision of the Corps shall be vested in a Board of Trustees. The Board shall develop and support, as provided hereinafter, programs of education, training, and research in the field of foreign relations designed to prepare, or advance the qualifications of, members of the Corps for service with the United States in positions or programs related to such field.

"(b) The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, four educators to be appointed by the President, two members of the United States Senate to be appointed by the Vice President, and two members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than one of the trustees appointed from the Senate nor one of the trustees appointed from the House of Representatives shall be of the same political party.

"(c) (1) The term of each member of the Board appointed from the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be two years.

"(2) The term of each member of the Board appointed by the President shall be four years, except that of the first four persons appointed by the President two shall be designated to serve for two years and two shall be designated to serve for four years.

"(3) Members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.

"(d) Vacancies created by death or resignation shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, except that the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the trustee whom he shall succeed.

"(e) Members of the Board shall serve without pay, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

**"ESTABLISHMENT OF CORPS PROGRAMS**

"Sec. 904. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this title, the Board is authorized and directed to make arrangements with qualified non-Federal institutions of higher learning providing for the admission of qualified members of the Corps to such institutions for their enrollment in programs operated by and at such institutions which are designed to—

"(1) enable qualified students who are admitted to the Corps pursuant to section 905 to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations and leading to the granting of an undergraduate or graduate degree;

"(2) enable qualified officers and employees of the Government having duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign relations who are admitted to the Corps pursuant to section 907 to pursue, on a voluntary basis and on such terms and conditions as the Board may prescribe, professional education, training and research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations, including selected subjects from a general curriculum, or to pursue full-time courses of study approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations and leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree; and

"(3) enable selected members of the Corps to engage in research activities approved by the Board relating to the field of foreign relations.

In addition, such arrangements shall provide for a program of appropriate orientation and language training provided at such institutions for members of the families of persons admitted to the Corps or of officers and employees of the Government who are not members of the Corps, but have duties or responsibilities in the field of foreign relations, in anticipation of, or on account of, the assignment of such members of the Corps or officers or employees of the Government to a foreign country or area.

"(b) In carrying out its functions under subsection (a), the Board shall not enter into any arrangement with a non-Federal institution of higher learning unless such arrangement provides that such institution will offer to members of the Corps, as a part of its curriculum, courses of study or activities of education, training, or research in the field of foreign relations approved by the Board as satisfactory in order to prepare, or advance the qualifications of, members of the Corps for service with the United States in positions or programs related to the field of foreign relations.

"(c) The number of persons who may receive instruction and training under the various programs of the Corps shall be determined by the Board; except that not more than 4,300 students may be admitted under section 905 as new members of the Corps in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to an undergraduate degree, and not more than 700 students may be admitted under section 905 as new members of the Corps in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to a graduate degree.

**"NOMINATION AND ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO CORPS**

"Sec. 905. (a) The Board shall provide for the holding of annual competitive undergraduate and graduate examinations to determine the admission of applicants into the Corps from among students who are nominated pursuant to subsection (c). Such examinations shall test the intellectual capacities and training of the applicant and his aptitude for service in the field of foreign relations. The Board shall develop such examinations in consultation with non-Federal institutions of higher learning with which it has made arrangements under section 904.

"(b) Applicants for the annual undergraduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of or attending a public secondary school in, or any private secondary school accredited by a State, or a public or private secondary school in a foreign country which in the judgment of the Board provides an educational program for which it awards a certificate of graduation generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of that awarded by secondary schools accredited by a State. Applicants for the annual graduate examination held by the Board shall be citizens of the United States who are graduates of, or attending, an institution of higher learning in the United States or of an institution of higher learning in a foreign country which provides an educational program for which it awards a degree which is

generally accepted as constituting the equivalent of a bachelor's degree awarded by similar institutions in the United States. No applicant shall be eligible to take any such examination unless he has first been nominated pursuant to subsection (c).

"(c) (1) A total of 8,418 applicants shall be nominated each year to take the annual competitive examinations held by the Board as follows:

"(A) 220 from the United States at large as follows:

"(i) 100 nominated by the President,

"(ii) 66 nominated by the Vice President, and

"(iii) 54 nominated by the Secretary of State;

"(B) 30 from each State, 15 nominated by each Senator from the State;

"(C) 15 from each Congressional District, nominated by the representative from the District;

"(D) 3 from each State nominated by the Governor of the State;

"(E) 7 from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico nominated by the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico;

"(F) 10 from the District of Columbia, nominated by the Commissioner of the District of Columbia;

"(G) 3 from the Virgin Islands, nominated by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; and

"(H) 3 from the Canal Zone, nominated by the Governor of the Canal Zone.

"(2) No person may be nominated under clauses (B) through (G), inclusive, of paragraph (1) unless such person is domiciled in the State, or in the Congressional District, from which such person is nominated, or in the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands if nominated for nomination by the Governor of the Canal Zone, a person must be a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a resident of the Canal Zone, or a member of the family of a civilian officer or employee of the United States or the Panama Canal Company residing in the Republic of Panama.

"(3) After the initial three years of operation of the Corps, if the Board determines that the total number of applicants who will be qualified and admitted as new members of the Corps prior to the beginning of any academic year under this section for the purpose of pursuing courses of study during such academic year leading to undergraduate or graduate degrees, respectively, will be below the total number of applicants who may be so admitted to the Corps in accordance with section 904 (c), the Board may nominate to take a competitive examination held prior to such academic year, and select for admission to the Corps, in the order of merit established by such examination, such additional number of eligible applicants as the Board finds will be necessary to meet the needs of the Corps programs in such academic year and will not exceed the limitations set forth in section 904 (c).

"(d) Applicants under this section shall be selected for membership in the Corps in the order of merit established by the annual examinations held by the Board pursuant to this section, but no person shall be eligible for admission as a member of the Corps unless he is a graduate of a public or private secondary school described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to an undergraduate degree or a graduate of an institution of higher learning described in subsection (b) in the case of a student intending to pursue a course of study leading to a graduate degree.

"(e) Except as provided in this section, no competitive or other similar examination shall be required for admission of any person as a member of the Corps under this section.

**"COMPENSATION AND PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE FOR STUDENT MEMBERS**

"Sec. 906. (a) Members of the Corps who are admitted under section 905 and are maintaining satisfactory progress in, and taking at least the minimum level of credit hours in, full-time courses of study as prescribed by the Board shall be compensated for tuition, texts, laboratory fees and associated course materials, and shall receive subsistence payments as provided in this section. No compensation or payments shall be made except in accordance with procedures established by the Board to assure their accuracy and appropriateness.

"(b) The subsistence payments which shall be payable under this section are as follows:

"(1) A single student member shall receive \$130 subsistence pay per training month.

"(2) A married student member having a dependent spouse shall receive \$175 subsistence pay per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

"(3) Where both a husband and wife member are students under a Corps program and are cohabiting, their joint subsistence pay shall be \$250 per training month, and if they have a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 for each dependent child shall be paid per training month.

"(4) Where both a husband and a wife member are students under a Corps program and are legally separated they each shall receive the same subsistence pay per training



month as would a single student, but if either spouse has a dependent child or children an additional allowance of \$15 per training month shall be paid to the entitled spouse for each dependent child.

"(5) Student members shall be granted an additional allowance of \$15 per training month for each dependent not a spouse or a child of such student member.

**"ADMISSION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES INTO CORPS, EXPENSES AND COMPENSATION"**

"Sec. 907. (a) The head of each Government department or agency is authorized (1) to select officers and employees of such department or agency who may volunteer to be admitted to the Corps to pursue education, training or research or a course of study within a Corps program, (2) to pay all or any part of the pay (except overtime, holiday, or night differential pay) of any such officer or employee so selected for the period of such education, training or research, or course of study, as a member of the Corps, and (3) to pay or reimburse such officer or employee for all or part of the necessary expenses of such officer or employee, or course of study, education, training, or research, or course of study, without regard to section 559 of title 31, United States Code, including the necessary costs of (A) the travel expenses of such officer or employee and the transportation expenses of his immediate family, (B) the expenses of packing, crating, transporting, and temporarily storing, draying and unpacking his household goods and personal effects to the extent authorized by section 5724 of title 5, United States Code, (C) purchase or rental of books, materials and supplies, and (D) all other services or facilities directly related to the education, training, or research or course of study of such officer or employee within a Corps program. The head of each Government department or agency shall prescribe, with the approval of the Board, limitations concerning the number of officers and employees of such department or agency who may be selected for admission to the Corps at the same time and the period of time which may be spent by such officers and employees in study, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program. The provisions of section 906 shall not apply to any Government officers or employees admitted to the Corps under this section.

"(b) Appropriations made available to any Government department or agency for the payment of salaries and expenses of officers and employees of such department or agency shall be available for making payments under this section to members of the Corps selected from such department or agency.

"(c) During any period for which any Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Corps under this section is separated from his usual duties of employment with any Government department or agency for the purpose of education, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program, such officer or employee shall be considered to have performed service, as an officer or employee of compensation received immediately prior to commencing such education, training, or research or course of study (including any increase in compensation provided by law during the period of such activity) for the purposes of (1) subchapter III (relating to civil service retirement) of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, (2) chapter 87 (relating to Federal employees group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code, and (3) chapter 89 (relating to Federal employees group life insurance) of title 5, United States Code.

"(d) Each Government officer or employee who is admitted to the Corps under this section shall, on completion of the period of education, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program, be entitled to continue service in his former position or a position of at least like seniority and status in the department or agency from which he was selected for such education, training, or research or course of study and shall be entitled to at least the rate of basic pay to which he would have been entitled had he continued in his usual service with such department or agency. On resumption of his usual duties with such department or agency, the department or agency shall restore such officer's or employee's sick leave account, by credit or charge, to its status at the time he commenced education, training, or research or a course of study within a Corps program.

**"AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO OR CONTINUE GOVERNMENT SERVICE AFTER COMPLETING CORPS PROGRAM"**

"Sec. 908. The Board shall obtain from each person admitted to the Corps, other than members of a family receiving orientation or language training under section 904(1), such agreement as the Board may deem necessary to assure that such person will accept employment with the United States, unless already so employed, and will remain in the employ of the United States, wherever assigned by the employing department or agency, for such period after completion of their

education, training, research, or course of study within a Corps program as is prescribed by (1) the Board in the case of students admitted to the Corps under section 905, or (2) the head of the employing department or agency in the case of Government officers and employees selected for admission to the Corps from such department or agency under section 907.

**"ASSIGNMENT OF STUDENT MEMBERS FOR FIELD TRAINING AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE"**

"Sec. 909. (a) During the course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, each student admitted to the Corps under section 905 may be assigned at the discretion of the Board for field training with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations conducted by any department or agency of the Government. The period of field training assignment for a Corps member under this subsection may not exceed two consecutive months in any calendar year during the first three years of undergraduate study, or more than six consecutive months during the fourth year of undergraduate study or any academic year of graduate study.

"(b) Except as otherwise provided by any law of the United States or regulation prescribed by the Board, each student admitted to the Corps under section 905 shall, upon satisfactory completion of his course of study leading to an undergraduate or graduate degree, or within such period of time thereafter as the Board finds to be reasonable to prepare and submit any thesis or dissertation related to his course of study, be available for assignment in the discretion of and by the Board (1) for hiring or appointment by the United States in connection with any program of the Government relating to the field of foreign relations conducted by any department or agency of the Government, or (2) if such member has completed a course of study leading to a graduate degree, for one year of specialized study in a particular foreign country or area in which he may later be assigned for Government service. Upon satisfactory completion of any such year of specialized study by a member of the Corps, he shall be appointed as a Foreign Service officer by the Secretary of State without the examination provided for in section 516 or 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 911-912).

"(c) Prior to making any assignment under this section, the Board shall consult with interested departments and agencies of the Government to determine the personnel requirements of their programs relating to the field of foreign relations. To the extent practicable, members of the Corps shall be assigned in accordance with their preferences for a particular Government program.

**"MINIMUM PERIOD OF COMPULSORY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES"**

"Sec. 910. All Corps members who have satisfactorily completed their education, training, or research, or course of study, within a Corps program and are employed by, or remain in the employment of, the United States under this title shall be assigned to Government duties within the United States for a minimum of one year during every five that they are employed in any Government program in the field of foreign relations, except that the provisions of this subsection may be waived when the United States is at war as declared by Congress.

**"CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE"**

"Sec. 911. The Foreign Service Institute, established under title VII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1041-1047) is hereby continued. All functions, powers, and duties of the Secretary of State under such title, relating to the Foreign Service Institute, are hereby transferred to the Board. All property and personnel of the Foreign Service Institute, together with the unexpended balance of any appropriation available for use by such Institute, are hereby transferred to the Board and shall be subject to the control and use of the Board for the furtherance of the objectives of the Corps.

**"STAFF OF BOARD"**

"Sec. 912. (a) The Board may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff consisting of not more than five professional staff members and such clerical staff members as may be necessary. Such appointments shall be made and such compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

"(b) The Board may designate one member from the professional staff who shall serve as the chief staff officer of the Board and shall exercise, under the supervision and in accordance with the policies of the Board, such of the powers and duties granted to the Board as it deems appropriate.

"(c) The Board may procure such temporary and intermittent services as are authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 a day for individuals.

"ACQUISITION OF REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY BY BOARD"

"Sec. 913. The Board shall have the power to acquire and hold property, real or personal, and to receive and accept money or other property, real or personal, bequeathed, devised, or donated, and to use, sell or otherwise dispose of such property for the purpose of carrying out this title.

**"PROHIBITION AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF ACADEMY"**

"Sec. 914. Except as provided in section 911, nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the Board to establish any educational institution, or to appoint or hire any person to serve on the faculty or staff of any educational institution.

**"AUTHORIZATION"**

"Sec. 915. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out the purposes of this title (other than section 907), \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969; \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970; \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; and \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and each succeeding fiscal year, only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law."